NEWS BULLETIN

Published by the

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief

One Madison Ave. New York, N.Y.

VOL. IV. JULY, 1919 No. 2—Total Number 26

ORPHAN NUMBER

1894



AN ORPHAN CITY

Gulliver's Travels have made famous in fiction the Land of the Lilliputians, but it has remained for Mr. Bayard Dodge, son of Cleveland H. Dodge, the philanthropist, who has just returned from Turkey, where he spent the past six years doing relief work in Syria, to bring to the attention of the world the existence of the City of Orphans. This city is to be inhabited by the Syrian orphans who were left destitute by the massacres of the Turks and the ravages of war. The children are being gathered together already in temporary orphanages by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

"Even if the best and wealthiest government in the world takes over Syria," said Mr. Dodge, "it cannot care for the orphans properly. This is not so much the matter of relief as of reconstruction. The true horror of the famine in Syria has not been the physical death so much as the moral break-down. The horror of having thousands of neglected children growing up without homes or education, the victims of a demoralized environment, is awful to contemplate." Mr. Dodge said that in a small area of Syria for which he had compiled statistics there were 389 villages containing 4,364 orphans and 9,688 children with only one parent alive.

To meet this condition, Mr. Dodge outlined the plan of Dr. Stanley White and Major James H. Nicol, who have been in charge of the local relief work of the Red Cross and the Near East Committee. They propose to train a number of native children as farmers, mechanics, clerks, artisans and industrial laborers, thus forming a nucleus for further educational work in the generation upon which will fall the responsibility of creating a new nation. "As far as possible," Mr. Dodge commented, "the children should be trained as Syrians and the American influence should be just strong enough to develop efficient management and high ideals but not so strong as to breed dissatisfaction or lack of patriotism. In accordance with these principles, the Committee in Beirut hope to limit the number of children to five thousand, to group them into small families with self government, to teach them useful trades and to bring representatives of different sects together."

A site is to be chosen for the Orphan City, small houses are to be built so that they may be sold after ten or fifteen years, and American child experts, physicians and teachers are to be obtained to conduct this work.

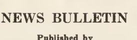
THE BABIES ON OUR DOORSTEP

Dr. Main on his return from the Caucasus recently emphasized the tremendous need of orphanages there. He says: "In making the recommendation before I left to extend the orphanage work I fully realized that it mortgages our future. We will have anywhere from 25,000 to 45,000 orphans in our care from now on. It is hard to keep asking people for funds for such an extended period of time, and yet when you find 20,000 babies on your doorstep what are you going to do?"





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CHARLES V. VICKREY, Manager
1 Madison Avenue, New York
AGNES V. WILLIAMS, Editor

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Cleveland H. Dodge	Hamilton Holt
Albert Shaw	Frederick Lynch
Agnes V. Williams	Nora Waln

The Emergency Call

In the June NEWS BULLETIN a cable from Constantinople was published urgently requesting that sixty relief workers be sent at once to the Near East. In this number of the BULLETIN Dr. Main's and Dr. Heinz's reports and Dr. Ussher's letter show *why* these workers are needed immediately and give some idea of the immensity of the task awaiting them. Note that individuals going out with modest conceptions of their own abilities and the importance of the parts they were to play in the drama of reconstruction have been obliged to assume great responsibilities and become executives on a large scale. Miss Helen E. Wilson, mentioned in Dr. Ussher's letter, wrote recently: "In New York someone estimated that there would be about 10,000 suffering people in this part of the world to each worker sent out. But not one of us ever dreamed of having our 10,000 actually allotted to us and being sent out to grapple with that problem almost alone. . . . A large part of Armenia has moved into this section of the world. . . . You can imagine how disappointed the people on the field were when they found that the Committee in Constantinople had not been able to send them all the workers they had asked for."

The Response

Forty workers have been chosen and seventeen of them sailed June 24th on the *Madonna* of the Fabre Line for Naples where they will transship for Constantinople. In their trim uniforms, wearing the "Star of Hope" as their insignia, they formed a noteworthy group on the pier, their faces expressing clear understanding of the magnitude of the problems to be solved, confidence in their ability to do the work assigned them, and devotion to the cause of suffering humanity. All had had experience in this country that specially fits them for their task.

There was one physician in this party, three nurses, five stenographers and eight who will engage in orphanage, industrial and general relief work.

Doctors and Nurses

Dr. Blanche Norton of Weehawken, N. J., has been one of the examining physicians in the State Charities Aid Association, N. J.

Miss Macie N. Knapp has been for six years Superintendent of Overlook Hospital Summit, N. J.; Miss Ethel M. V. Kent has been Superintendent of Nurses in the same hospital and Miss





Sylvia G. Eddy of Simsbury, Conn., has worked under the Federal Health Department in the Government Explosives Plant Co., Nitro, W. Va.

General Relief

Mrs. Ray Custer is going out to join her husband and do orphanage work. Miss Mary A. Stewart of San Francisco organized the Information and Advice Section of one of the most important Bureaus in War Risk organization of the War Department. Miss Katherine H. Gillespie of New Bedford, Mass., has had considerable business experience. Miss Margaret L. Waller of Bloomsburg, Pa., a Vassar graduate, has been in the Columbia University Library for seven years. Mrs. Emily R. Block has been one of the head workers in the Syrian Mission, Boston. Mrs. Alma B. Kerr of Buffalo is an experienced teacher. W. W. Fuller of Somerville, Mass., was head shipper in the Library Bureau, New York; his son, Dr. W. J. Fuller, went out on the Leviathan. J. Herbert Knapp of Los Angeles, California, is going out as a civil engineer; he is the son of an American missionary to Turkey and is conversant with the language and customs of the country.

Secretarial Personnel

The five stenographers are: Miss Georgeana D. Ceder of Chicago; Miss Emma F. Colby, a Wellesley graduate and secretary of the Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.; Miss Olive Lowe from the War Trade Board; Miss Blanche Scribner from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross and Miss Nancy Benson, formerly private secretary of Dr. Malcolm McLeod of the St. Nicholas Collegiate Church, New York.

This party goes out under the leadership of Mr. Paul Nilson who, after teaching four years in St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, returned to America to fit himself for life service in Turkey. All who have once worked in that field have been inevitably drawn back to it by the bigness of the task, the immensity of the need, the greatness of the opportunity "out there."

One Week Later

On the first of July a party of 25 sailed on the Patria of the Fabre Line, under the leadership of Dr. Lorrin Shepard, son of the famous Dr. F. D. Shepard of Aintab who died in 1915. Dr. Lorrin Shepard, who is a graduate of Yale University and has been for the past year House Physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, is returning to the city of his birth to take up his father's work.

Physicians

There are three physicians among the relief workers: Dr. E. R. Graff of Wellesley College and the Women's Medical College of Baltimore; Dr. Emily C. McLeod of Radcliffe and Tufts Medical who has been assistant physician in the Orthopaedic Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital; and Dr. John O'Meara of the Harvard Medical School who comes from an internship in the Children's Hospital, Boston, where he has specialized in orthopaedic surgery.

Industrial Relief

Those going out to engage in Industrial or General Relief are: Rev. Amos M. Eash who has been for







Noorilhida, i. e. (the light of a reformed character), found on the doorstep the day the Orphanage was opened in Damascus.

fourteen years Mission Superintendent of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities; Miss Mary E. Forbes who has spent her life in India, has taught in kindergartens, engaged in Infant Welfare work and for the past five years has been tutor and guardian of the Rani (Queen) of Mandi State, appointed such by the Governor of the Punjab; Mr. Chester F. Dunham who has been Chaplain at Camp Pike; Mr. George C. Lorbeer, just come from War Camp Community Service; Mr. George W. Patterson, Jr., who has had much experience in War Work activities, has been Superintendent of five schools for industrial training of conscripted men and has done educational work for the Government in Porto Rico; Miss Edith L. Smith, a Mt. Holyoke College graduate and teacher in Boston Normal School; Miss Katherine O. Fletcher, of Smith College, Reconstruction Aide in the U. S. Hospital, Rahway, N. J.; Miss Lucina W. Thompson of Mt. Holyoke College, a high school teacher; Miss Evelyn Trostle, Head of the English Department of McPherson College; Mr. John Warye, Principal of an agricultural high school; and Miss Rose Wilson, daughter of Dr. Samuel Wilson, who was a missionary to Persia and one of the first relief workers of the Committee.

Business Force

Those who are going in a secretarial or business capacity are the following, all of whom have had considerable experience as private secretaries: Miss Elsie M. Kimball, Miss Carie E. Mills, who has had charge of the War Records of Princeton University, Miss Irene Gaylord (Mt. Holyoke), Miss Cora L. Beach (Smith College) from the National Social Workers' Exchange, Miss Carrie Young (Cornell), Miss Helen G. Jones, Miss Elsie K. Tanner and Miss Marion Peabody, from the National Y. W. C. A.

The reconstruction work in Turkey needs, and offers full scope for, every sort of ability in those who are to engage in it. It will demand the utmost and the best that is in them and those who left us on June 24th and July 1st went prepared to give this wholeheartedly and devotedly.

Shoes Shoo Away Childish Ills

Dr. J. E. Miller, the first to return to America of the Sunday School





Commission that left New York for the Near East on March 15th, tells of his visits to various orphanages in Syria. On the day of his arrival at the orphanage in Sidon the children were being given the first shoes they had had since the beginning of the war. When it was announced that sick children could not have shoes as they were not meant for wear in bed there was an immediate and remarkable improvement in the health of all the orphans. Those who received shoes went to bed at night with their precious possessions hugged tight in their arms.

Before and After in the Caucasus

Before

Dr. J. H. T. Main, President of Grinnell College, who has been Relief Commissioner to the Russian Caucasus for the past six months, has just returned to the United States and reports conditions as he found them there. They were "most deplorable. I made an appeal to Mr. Hoover's Committee on behalf of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and obtained their promise for 5,000 tons of food a month to help stem in a measure the frightful ravages of starvation. This region was also plague-infested to a degree. We were seriously hampered for three months by the shortage of relief workers; besides two men I brought with me, we found only three American workers in the field; one of them, H. A. Maynard, was taken ill with typhus soon after my arrival. On the 10th of April new forces arrived from Constantinople and things took on a more promising aspect."

Mr. E. A. Yarrow, who originally organized the industrial relief work in the Caucasus which was extended by later workers and which has survived the vicissitudes of the past year, has been made Deputy Commissioner with oversight of the whole Caucasus, and Erzeroum, Van and Bitlis when those places are opened up. He writes, "The situation there is very bad and they are calling for more help. I am taking an additional ten doctors and nurses with me [from Constantinople] and we have telegraphed the Trebizond unit which is on the Black Sea to go on to Tiflis with all its personnel and supplies. This will make between forty and fifty workers in that region."

After

Dr. C. D. Ussher, who went to Van as a medical missionary twenty years ago and underwent with his associates the horrors of the siege of Van and the evacuation in 1915, returned with the group of relief workers who sailed on the Pensacola in January. He writes May 5th:

"Right here in Erivan at the foot of Mt. Ararat which we see from our breakfast table we have hospitals under our care with 948 beds. So many people are dying in the streets and refuges of starvation, dysentery, typhus (and now the doctors report cholera and diphtheria) we cannot even take time or space to set up our surgical outfit. There are but four of us now directly connected with the medical department: Miss Wilson is organizing our touch with nearly a dozen hospitals all out of supplies and clamoring for what we have not got; Miss Chamberlain trying to supervise all the five hospitals in the city orphanage work and the hospital at Kanakir several miles from town, all but one of these six filled with orphaned chil-





dren. Miss Winchester has been ill since Friday with typhus.

Taking on the Bigger Task

"Mr. Ayer, a young aviator who did not get over to France because of the signing of the armistice, wanted to do his bit for humanity and thought as he was inexperienced in other lines he could be a chauffeur and manage our transportation, but he is taking an occasional glance at our motor transport and running an industrial plant with 8,000 employees and finding there is a great deal more in him than he supposed. Mr. Meeks, who modestly thought he might run a farm tractor is not only teaching the people to run farm 'Case' tractors and superintending our motor transport system, but also superintending about 6,000 workers and looking after a number of orphanages in neighboring towns and villages.

A. C. R. N. E. Hospitals

Miss Knox has gone to Igdir to supervise hospitals there among the 60,000 destitute of the district. We have 28 orphanages in the city of Erivan and six hospitals under our care in addition to several hospitals supported (?) by the city. There are eleven orphanages in Ashdarag and one little 25 bed hospital. Etchmiadzin has nearly 5,000 orphans under our care and two hospitals of 200 and 105 beds respectively. Gamarlu has three hospitals all full and I might name a dozen places which would have no special meaning to you—all clamoring for drugs and medical supplies.

"Since writing the above we have figured up the reports from our hospitals and find we have 1885 patients in the beds of 14 hospitals. We are trying to find a place for a central drug store and offices. The normal population of Erivan before the war was 33,000; it is now 78,000; no new buildings have been erected to accommodate the increased population (mostly refugees).

Yesterday's Trains May Leave Tomorrow

"Railroad travel is very uncertain. Trains announced to leave yesterday may start for Tiflis tomorrow. I had a letter from Dr. H. P. Packard of Tabriz and Urumiah a few days ago. All there much worn from overwork. Others report Dr. Packard much emaciated.

The Bitter Need

"The sights around us are heartrending. Staggering, discolored, emaciated or bloated creatures with faces drawn by suffering and with haunted, hopeless faces wandering about the streets. Mothers and their dying children are lying about the ruins of houses and shops; 1,031 starving, nearly naked children are in one of our refuges alone. I passed by there tonight to see their condition. The moans of the sick could be heard quite a distance away. I flashed my light in through the windows which are without glass. Children were packed together on the floor without bedding or covering, so close that it would be impossible to set one's foot down anywhere between them. This in spite of the fact that several hundred were removed to another building today.

"The Armenian Government has turned over to us all the orphans and orphanages. Everything is selling at tremendous prices and the ruble buys little."



Destitute little ones picked up in streets of Beirut

All aboard for Turkey, June 24, on the Madonna.

Same children two weeks later.



Relief contingent which sailed July 1st on the Patria with exception of Dr. F. W. MacCallum (center) director of the expeditions.



The Ghastly Truth

Extracts from a letter by Aimee Vanneman Higdon recently received from Erivan.

Erivan—Conditions here are terrible but the worst place is Igdir near Etchmiadzin. There the houses are full of unburied dead. A man walking through the streets the other day seemed to be carrying a sack; upon examination it was found to contain the body of a freshly killed man, which the bearer was carrying home to eat. In another family the cook was found roasting half the body of a baby. In other places children have been seen cracking human bones for marrow. I can really scarcely endure the sights we see of famished children on the streets. We do not have enough to feed half of them; besides we do not have half enough relief workers.

Children Lie Dead in the Streets

If the American people could realize that it is a common thing all through Armenia to see children lying dead in the streets, and that people are forced to eat each other, they would hate themselves for having any surplus money which they would not offer to save these poor people. In some places the orphans are gathered from the street and placed in a big open courtyard to be given one bit of bread. They have to sleep on the ground with no covering. Usually the following morning they are sorted over and the dead ones put to one side until the ox-cart comes around to gather them up.

Turks Confiscate Seed Grain

Meanwhile the wonderful fertile fields are all ploughed by the survivors of the massacres, but there is no grain to sow. The Tartars and Turks have carefully taken away all seed grain so as to make it impossible for the Armenians to have a harvest this year. Just to think that these black soil valleys must go barren—that is the discouraging thing about it. It looks as though this famine must continue all next year. Things like this make one's blood boil. Many of the Armenians have money, but neither Tartars nor Gregorians will sell them anything. It seems as though something ought to be done at once to put an American or other protectorate here to save the people.

Ajam! Ajam!

The streets are full of weeping and begging. I can certainly say I have never seen a smile in this place—just people crying all the time Ajam, Ajam (I am hungry). When they receive something to eat, they break down and weep from sheer weakness. If some of the indifferent people in America could see this, they would never be the same people again. There are few Americans who could even dream that there could be so much torture and suffering in the world. Of course there are individual cases everywhere, but never before a whole nation in such a condition of suffering which never ends.

What Hunger Means!

"At the A. C. R. N. E. Hospital we saw some shocking evidences of the starvation this country has undergone. Children under ten years of age in a frightfully emaciated condition, the arms and legs of most of them being no larger round than my thumb. For every one there being saved, thousands of children like them have suffered agonies and died in the street like rats!"





On the Honor Roll in $30,000,000 Campaign

States That Have Remitted 100% of Amount Reported Subscribed

State	*Total Credits*
California, North	$541,713.75
Colorado	167,670.63
Missouri, West	170,277.47
Nevada	17,808.04
North Dakota	61,826.60
Ohio	2,160,034.93
Rhode Island	55,122.83
Wyoming	61,319.06
District of Columbia	107,374.80
Vermont	69,865.85
California, South	459,016.85

Don't Lie Down in the Shafts

The people are tired of drives and what is more the campaigners are tired of driving. Yet starving human beings must be fed.

The situation might be likened to that of a certain farmer who drove his produce to town one day, and having successfully disposed of one load took on another of a very different sort (you see this was before July 1st). Coming home that night the farmer forced "Old Dobbin" to trace such intricate patterns across the road that the tired horse despaired of ever reaching his goal and finally lay right down in the shafts, just as the poor campaigners feel inclined to do at times.

The farmer, however, just stood up in the wagon and leaning over the dashboard shouted to the prostrate horse. "If you don't git right up I'm agoing to drive right on over you".

Moral:—You don't want the cause to drive on *over* you; won't you be one of those to pull?

From the Apostolic Delegate in Constantinople

It is possible that some may have been led by statements circulating in the public press to believe that Roman Catholics have been discriminated against in the distribution of relief by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. The following message and the statistical report on the second page following should correct such an impression:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE
BALTIMORE.
June 14, 1919.

MR. CHARLES V. VICKREY,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Vickrey:

His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, is in receipt this day of a cable from Constantinople, forwarded by the Navy Department, Washington.

(Copy of Cable) June 12, 1919.

Cardinal Gibbons,
Baltimore, Maryland.

From Constantinople. I have the honor to tell your Eminence that since the arrival of the American Committee for Relief of Near East, relief is given without distinction race or religion. With profound respect.

(Signed) DOLCI,
Apostolic Delegate.

Best wishes,

(Signed) ALBERT E. SMITH,
Sec'y to Cardinal Gibbons.

Filling Empty Hands

Industrial relief in the Near East is the most promising, and has proved itself to be the most effective form of relief. It makes each dollar do double duty and avoids the danger of pauperizing a race naturally independent and





thrifty. The Armenians are not beggars: work enough to fill empty hands once so busy; work enough to keep their minds from brooding over terrible memories; work to help fill the void left by the loss of homes and loved ones—this is what they crave.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has adopted the following resolutions:

> WHEREAS on account of unsettled political conditions it does not seem practicable to repatriate large numbers of Armenian, Greek and other refugees in Western Asia and
>
> WHEREAS it seems inevitable that many thousands of these refugees and exiles, especially women and children, must be maintained during the coming winter at large centers of population more or less under military protection by the railway,
>
> BE IT RESOLVED that this Committee does hereby authorize the organization of a department of industrial relief for the purpose of supplying thread, needles, cloth, tools and other raw material or instruments whereby these exiles can be employed during the winter months and made as nearly as practicable self-supporting.
>
> RESOLVED that an initial appropriation to be known as appropriation 124 be made in the sum of $50,000, which sum may be invested in such raw material and tools as are suggested above and material given out on such conditions as our commissioners in the Near East may determine with the hope that the returns for sale or other disposition of manufactured products will reimburse and make self-supporting the industrial department, though recognizing that the main purpose of any loans in connection with this department is to render relief, the economic returns being secondary.

To a New York State Schoolboy

I am spending your birthday, O
schoolboy of mine,
Far out on the "Berlin-to-Bagdad" line
That runs where a monarch once
grazed with the kine,
Near Urfa and Bitlis and Erzeroum.

I've thought of you all the desert-dawn day,
And I've wished for you as a
father may,
But I've thanked the Lord you
were far away
From Urfa and Bitlis and Erzeroum.

For I've seen on your birthday
this boy of your years,
And this beautiful girl, all rags
and tears,
Both orphaned by murder and
tortured by fears,
In Urfa or Bitlis or Erzeroum.

Tonight, as I blow out a candle
for you
(It's Lincoln's Day here, for it's
just striking 2),
My best birthday wish is but
what I would do
For those who were born to inhuman doom
In Urfa or Bitlis or Erzeroum.

By Col. John H. Finley.





Report of Disbursements of A. C. R. N. E. Funds in Syria

NOTE—Now that Turkish restrictions have been removed, it is necessary to obtain as full a report as is possible of the expenditure of Relief Funds for report to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee in New York.

Please fill out this form as fully as possible, even if in some cases, due to lapse of time, it must be only approximate, and return as soon as convenient to the American Press, Beirut.

PAUL ERDMAN,
Manager.

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL REPORTS

GIVEN BELOW:

1. *Amount Distributed.*

From Feb. 1, 1918 to Nov. 30, 1918.

In the form of food	Ltq.	$86,787.30
In the form of clothing	"	106.00
In the form of cash	"	52,560.99
In the form of wages	"	2,511.25
Miscellaneous		2,602.38
Total	Ltq.	144,567.92

2. *Classification of Beneficiaries.*

(1) Sex:

No. of men	2,893
No. of women	5,619
No. of children	15,406
Total	23,918

(2). Sects:

No. of Greek Catholics	3,145
No. of Greek Orthodox	4,373
No. of Maronites	10,679
No. of Syriac	121
No. of Protestants	1,810
No. of Gregorian Armenians	870
Total No. of Christians	20,998
No. of Moslems	851
No. of Metawaly	144
No. of Druzes	1,089
No. of Jews	189
Unknown	463
Kurds	184
Grand Total	23,918

3. *Residence and Present Condition.*

Names of Towns and Villages	No. of Persons Aided	No. of Deaths
1. Beirut and environs		
2. Sidon District		
3. Shuf District		
4. Tripoli District		
5. Zahleh District		
6. Kesrawan District		

Total Places..374. Total Persons..23,918
Total Deaths..1,240 (Approx.)

4. *Remarks.*

Total Amount B/D.....Ltq.	$144,567.92
Distributed in Dec., 1917 and Jan., 1918	25,128.73
(To part of above persons) Misc. Pharmacy and Hospital Aid, etc.	2,435.60
Administrative Expenses	2,170.74
Nov. 1, 1918, Transferred to Red Cross (Supplies	19,044.36
(Cash	19,398.05
Grand Total ....Ltq.	$212,745.40

@ 35 Pias per Dollar=$607,844

PAUL ERDMAN, Treas.

The Man With the Hat

While Dr. J. E. Miller was visiting the great orphanage under the care of Miss Cushman a panic took place among the 400 children. A man with a hat on had entered the building and a couple of Moslems for their own purposes had spread a rumor that a man with a hat on would kill them all. The Chief of Police in that city takes his orders from Miss Cushman, and when she told him to lock up the Turks responsible for the disturbance he promptly did so; they will be released only at her command.





News From Relief Centers

*There are 60,000 refugees in the ALEPPO District.

*URFA has a clinic conducted by Swiss doctors.

*300 families in the MARDIN area are being helped by the silk-raising industry.

*MARASH is repatriating 42 villages.

*There are two Turkish hospitals in the BRUSA area. Many of the children in the BRUSA orphanage have been sent there from CONSTANTINOPLE.

*In addition to the 100 children in the orphanage, MARSOVAN is helping in the maintenance of 1000 others. MARSOVAN is providing wool work for 300 women and seed wheat for 17 villages.

*Women who receive food in the SAMSOUN soup kitchen are required to do industrial work, for which they are paid 50 piasters a day.

*SMYRNA is conducting seven weekly clinics in connection with its hospital.

AINTAB

"Since the relief work has begun here, the whole aspect of things has changed. Hundreds of people have been given employment and the atmosphere of despair of former days is changing to one of hope. The orphanages, refuges and the hospital are all contributing much to the reconstruction work. All of the workers here are shouldering a big burden."

CAUCASUS

Industrial stations in Armenia are established as follows: ERIVAN, the principal center, is employing 5,000 people in a weaving, rug and quilt factory; also 200 gardeners are employed temporarily. At ETCHMIADZIN there are 2,200 employees in one cloth factory; street cleaners, archaeological workers and repairers are also at work. At ASHDARAG there are 1,000 employees in a weaving factory and on street cleaning; at ALEXANDROPOL a cloth factory is just being started with 1,000 employees and at IGDIR about 400 gardeners are being employed.

The weaving industry of ERIVAN has just completed the most successful year in its existence. In selling 8,000 uniforms to the army the profit was sufficient to keep the plant in operation. Better weaves of cloth have been sold to wealthy people. This has helped to keep the plant in operation and to pay for some of the cost of supplying clothing for hospitals and orphanages. This work of the Committee made possible the keeping of 7,000 orphans. It also made possible the clothing of a wretched army, at the same time providing the workers with clothing, food, money and work.

From the beginning the unanimous opinion of the relief workers has been that while in exceptional cases it is necessary to give aid direct, asking no service in return, yet as a fundamental the Committee should provide employment for those who are in distress and pay them an adequate wage for their services. In this way the Committee avoids the demoralizing effect that so often accompanies simple charity and at the same time contributes to the resources of the community.

In ERIVAN there are 5,000 orphans in institutions and 1,600 under 15 years who are being fed from soup kitchens.





At the surgical hospital in Erivan the nurses give night classes to Armenian girls. This is to extend over a period of months and to include practical demonstration in bathing, diet, keeping of charts and general ward routine.

There are forty thousand on the list who are receiving bread daily in Tiflis. At the Russian Food Kitchen another thousand are being fed. A small percentage pay five roubles for their dinners. This Russian problem is a most pitiable one. These people are not in such absolute destitution as the Armenians, but they are truly suffering. Many of them are people of culture and of former means, but they have been deprived of employment, many of them have been evicted from their homes, and they are practically on the same plane as the other refugees. Two hundred former Russian officers, who were disabled during the war, are being cared for.

Hadjin

"So many refugees are returning that we are becoming apprehensive about the lack of shelter. The town was nearly all destroyed and there is much crowding in the few houses that remain. We are not so concerned about money, material or labor, that must all come in some way—but where shall the mind come from to direct this work?"

Sivas

"We now have in the orphanages over eleven hundred children, and eighty laborers and 150 animals at work on the farm. We are running a grist mill and baking bread for 1,500 people. The people are at work on road making, water pipe laying, carpentry, and in blacksmith, tailor, shoe and lace shops. We are making sweaters, weaving cloth and conducting a large repair work. Eight rescued women are doing hand-work. We are giving food and work to over three hundred persons."

Tarsus

It is estimated that there are 5,000 needy people in or near this city. Industrial relief is being carried on along many lines.

Thrace

The party which went to investigate conditions in Thrace returned to Constantinople on June 10th. In his report on conditions in this section, Dr. Richards says: "The situation in European Turkey is entirely different from that in Anatolia. There are relatively few orphans. There are large numbers of Greeks who are suffering privation and hardship and will suffer famine this coming winter unless relief is afforded. This condition is wholly due to the attitude of the Turkish government toward the returning refugees, and their inability to secure possession of their houses, lands and animals. It is a condition which can be permanently remedied only by an agreement as to the status quo of these refugees made with the Turkish government by the high commissioners of the Allied governments. Pending some such disposition the people in these villages will need financial aid. There is no medical problem. The general health of these people is excellent."





(Refugee soup kitchen in Syria.)—Two kitchens in Tripoli feed 250 daily; 375 are fed in the Damur soup kitchen, 90 of whom work on the roads. 1,500 are served in the Nabatiyeh kitchen and some come 12 miles and carry their food home.
From the big kitchen of the old Boys' School in Sidon soup and bread are sent out to neighboring towns; about 2,950 people are thus fed besides the two orphanages of the city. Five soup kitchens in Beirut gave out in January 76,767 loaves of bread and 6,500 gallons of soup. About 40% of the survivors in Syria are absolutely in need of food.

Coming Home

The Comité de Secours aux Arméniens Résident en Suisse has requested our aid in the repatriation of Armenians now in Switzerland. There are about 550 Armenians in that country, of whom 100 wish to be repatriated as soon as possible. Many of these people escaped from their own country during the war, after losing their relatives and property in the deportations.

A number of buildings in Erivan and Tiflis, where our work is being done, are flying American flags. The material was woven and dyed and the flags made by native workmen.